

Package ‘nplr’

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Type Package

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Imports stats,graphics,utils

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VignetteBuilder knitr

Description Performing drug response analyses and IC50 estimations using n-Parameter logistic regression. Can also be applied to proliferation analyses.

License GPL

URL <https://github.com/fredcommo/nplr>

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`convertToProp`*Function to Convert a Vector Into Proportions.*

Description

Convert a vector of values to proportions, given a minimum and a maximum value (optional). See Details and Examples.

Usage

```
convertToProp(y, T0 = NULL, Ctrl = NULL)
```

Arguments

`y` : a vector of values (responses to `x`).

`T0` : the minimal value to consider. If `NULL` (default), `min(y, na.rm=TRUE)` will be used. See Details and Warning.

`Ctrl` : the maximal value to consider. If `NULL` (default), `max(y, na.rm=TRUE)` will be used. See Details and Warning.

Details

In typical cell viability experiments, responses to drug concentrations (inhibition rate) may be estimated with respect to a time zero (`T0`) and an untreated condition values (`Ctrl`), as described in [1]:

If none of the `T0` and `Ctrl` values are provided, `min(y, na.rm=TRUE)` and `max(y, na.rm=TRUE)` will be used, respectively. See Warning.

Value

a vector of values.

Warning

Note that, for drug response analyses, rescaling the responses between 0 to 1 using to the min and max of `y`, would lead to estimate a `EC50` (the half effect between the maximum and the minimum of the observed effects), rather than a `IC50`.

Note

The data used as examples come from the NCI-60 Growth Inhibition Data: <https://wiki.nci.nih.gov/display/NCIDTPdata/NCI-60+Growth+Inhibition+Data>, except for `multicell.tsv` which are simulated data.

Author(s)

Frederic Commo, Brian M. Bot

References

1 - <https://dtp.nci.nih.gov/branches/btb/ivclsp.html>

See Also

[nplr](#)

Examples

```
## Using the MDA-N data
op <- par(no.readonly=TRUE)          # save default parameters

require(nplr)
path <- system.file("extdata", "mdan.txt", package = "nplr")
mdan <- read.delim(path)

# fit a model on the original responses (proportions of control):
conc <- mdan$CONC
y0 <- mdan$GIPROP
model0 <- nplr(conc, y0)

# Adjust the data between 0 to 1, then fit a new model:
y1 <- convertToProp(y0)
model1 <- nplr(conc, y1)

par(mfrow=c(1, 2))
plot(model0, ylim = range(0, 1), main = "Original y values")
plot(model1, ylim = range(0, 1), main = "Rescaled y values")
par(op)
```

getEstimates

Function to Estimate x Given y.

Description

This function takes as its first argument a model returned by `nplr()`. By inverting the logistic model, it estimates the x values corresponding to one (or a vector of) y target(s) provided. The standard error of the model, defined as the mean squared error on the fitted values, is used to estimate a confidence interval on the predicted x values, according to the specified `conf.level`. see Details.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'nplr'
getEstimates(object, targets = seq(.9, .1, by = -.1), B = 1e4, conf.level = .95)
```

Arguments

object	: an object of class nplr.
targets	: one, or a vector of, numerical value(s) for which the corresponding x has to be estimated. Default are target values from .9 to .1.
B	: the length of the y distribution from which the x confidence interval is estimated.
conf.level	: the estimated x confidence interval, bounded by $(1-\text{conf.level})/2$ and $1 - (1-\text{conf.level})/2$ (by default .95, which gives x.025 and x.975).

Details

In n-parameter logistic regressions, none of the parameters follow any particular distribution from which confidence intervals can be estimated. To overcome this issue, the standard error is used to generate a normal distribution of the target(s) passed to the function. The quantiles of that distribution are used in order to provide estimated bounds for the corresponding x value, with respect to conf.level. See also Warning.

Value

A data set containing:

y	: the target value.
x.05	: the lower bound of the estimated 95% confidence interval (default). If another value is passed to conf.level, x will be labelled as $x.(1-\text{conf.level})/2$.
x	: the estimated value.
x.95	: the upper bound of the estimated 95% confidence interval (default). If another value is passed to conf.level, x will be labelled as $x.1-(1-\text{conf.level})/2$.

Warning

Notice that, if any *target* $\leq B$ or *target* $\geq T$, in other words outside the 2 asymptotes, the maximal (or minimal) possible value the model can estimates is returned.

Note

The data used in the examples are samples from the NCI-60 Growth Inhibition Data: <https://wiki.nci.nih.gov/display/NCIDTPdata/NCI-60+Growth+Inhibition+Data>, except for multicell.tsv which are simulated data.

Author(s)

Frederic Commo, Brian M. Bot

See Also

[nplr](#), [plot.nplr](#), [nplrAccessors](#)

Examples

```
# Using the PC-3 data
require(nplr)
path <- system.file("extdata", "pc3.txt", package="nplr")
pc3 <- read.delim(path)
model <- nplr(x = pc3$CONC, y = pc3$GIPROP)
getEstimates(model)
getEstimates(model, c(.3, .6), conf.level = .9)
```

nplr

Function to Fit n-Parameter Logistic Regressions.

Description

This function computes a weighted n-parameters logistic regression, given x (typically compound concentrations) and y values (responses: optic densities, fluorescence, cell counts,...). See Details.

Usage

```
nplr(x, y, useLog = TRUE, LPweight = 0.25, npars = "all",
     method = c("res", "sdw", "gw"), silent = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	: a vector of numeric values, e.g. a vector of drug concentrations.
y	: a vector of numeric values, e.g. a vector of responses, typically provided as proportions of control.
useLog	: Logical. Should x-values be Log10-transformed. Default to TRUE, set to FALSE if x is already in Log10.
LPweight	: a coefficient to adjust the weights. <i>LPweight</i> = 0 will compute a non-weighted np-logistic regression.
npars	: a numeric value (or "all") to specify the number of parameters to use in the model. If "all" the logistic model will be tested with 2 to 5 parameters, and the best option will be returned. See Details
method	: a character string to specify what weight method to use. Options are "res"(Default), "sdw", "gw". See Details
silent	: Logical. Specify whether warnings ad/or messages has to be silenced. Default to FALSE.

Details

The 5-parameter logistic regression is of the form:

$$y = B + (T - B) / [1 + 10^{(b * (xmid - x))}]^s$$

where B and T are the bottom and top asymptotes, respectively, b and xmid are the Hill slope and the x-coordinate at the inflexion point, respectively, and s is an asymmetric coefficient. This equation is sometimes referred to as the Richards' equation [1,2].

When specifying `npars = 4`, the s parameter is forced to be 1, and the corresponding model is a 4-parameter logistic regression, symmetrical around its inflexion point. When specifying `npars = 3` or `npars = 2`, add 2 more constraints and force B and T to be 0 and 1, respectively.

Weight methods:

The model parameters are optimized, simultaneously, using `nlm`, given a sum of squared errors function, $sse(Y)$, to minimize:

$$sse(Y) = \sum [W \cdot (Y_{obs} - Y_{fit})^2]$$

where Y_{obs} , Y_{fit} and W are the vectors of observed values, fitted values and weights, respectively.

In order to reduce the effect of possible outliers, the weights can be computed in different ways, specified in `nplr`:

- residual weights, "res":

$$W = (1/residuals)^{LPweight}$$

where `residuals` and `LPweight` are the squared error between the observed and fitted values, and a tuning parameter, respectively. Best results are generally obtained by setting `LPweight = 0.25` (default value), while setting `LPweight = 0` results in computing a non-weighted sum of squared errors.

- standard weights, "sdw":

$$W = 1/Var(Y_{obs_r})$$

where `Var(Yobs_r)` is the vector of the within-replicates variances.

- general weights, "gw":

$$W = 1/Y_{fit}^{LPweight}$$

where `Yfit` are the fitted values. As for the residuals-weights method, setting `LPweight = 0` results in computing a non-weighted sum of squared errors.

The standard weights and general weights methods are described in [3].

Value

An object of class `nplr`.

slots

- `x` : the x values as they are used in the model. It can be $\text{Log}_{10}(x)$ if `useLog` was set to `TRUE`.
- `y` : the y values.
- `useLog` : logical.
- `npars` : the best number of parameters if `npars="all"`, the specified number of parameters, otherwise.
- `LPweight` : the weights tuning parameter.
- `yFit` : the y fitted values.

- xCurve : the x values generated to draw the curve. 200 points between the min and max of x.
- yCurve : the fitted values used to draw the curve. the fitted values corresponding to xCurve.
- infPoint : the inflexion point x and y coordinates.
- goodness : the goodness-of-fit. The correlation between the fitted and the observed y values
- stdErr : the mean squared error between the fitted and the observed y values
- pars : the model parameters.
- AUC : the area under the curve estimated using both the trapezoid method and the Simpson's rule.

Note

The data used in the examples are samples from the NCI-60 Growth Inhibition Data: <https://wiki.nci.nih.gov/display/NCIDTPdata/NCI-60+Growth+Inhibition+Data>, except for multicell.tsv which are simulated data.

Author(s)

Frederic Commo, Brian M. Bot

References

- 1- Richards, F. J. (1959). A flexible growth function for empirical use. J Exp Bot 10, 290-300.
- 2- Giraldo J, Vivas NM, Vila E, Badia A. Assessing the (a)symmetry of concentration-effect curves: empirical versus mechanistic models. Pharmacol Ther. 2002 Jul;95(1):21-45.
- 3- Motulsky HJ, Brown RE. Detecting outliers when fitting data with nonlinear regression - a new method based on robust nonlinear regression and the false discovery rate. BMC Bioinformatics. 2006 Mar 9;7:123.

See Also

[convertToProp](#), [getEstimates](#), [plot.nplr](#), [nplrAccessors](#)

Examples

```
# Using the PC-3 data
require(nplr)
path <- system.file("extdata", "pc3.txt", package = "nplr")
pc3 <- read.delim(path)
model <- nplr(x = pc3$CONC, y = pc3$GIPROP)
plot(model)
```

nplrAccessors	nplr accessor functions
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Description

Methods for extracting information from an object of class `nplr`. Each of the below methods are simply convenience functions which extract the corresponding slots (as the name of each method suggests) from the object of class `nplr`.

Methods

signature(object = "nplr") • [getX\(object\)](#)

- [getY\(object\)](#)
- [getXcurve\(object\)](#)
- [getYcurve\(object\)](#)
- [getFitValues\(object\)](#)
- [getInflexion\(object\)](#)
- [getPar\(object\)](#)
- [getAUC\(object\)](#)
- [getGoodness\(object\)](#)
- [getStdErr\(object\)](#)

See Also

[nplr](#), [getEstimates](#)

overlay	<i>Plotting Multiple nplr Objects</i>
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Description

To superimpose multiple logistic models fitted using `nplr`.

Usage

```
overlay(modelList = NULL, showLegend = TRUE, Cols = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`modelList` : list. A list of objects of class `nplr`.

`showLegend` : logical. Whether the legend has to be displayed.

`Cols` : character. A vector of colors to use. If NULL (default), greys will be used.

`...` : Other graphical parameters. See [par](#).

Details

None

Source

None

References

None

See Also

[plot.nplr](#)

Examples

```
path <- system.file("extdata", "multicell.tsv", package="nplr")
multicell <- read.delim(path)

# Computing models (to store in a list)
cellsList <- split(multicell, multicell$cell)
Models <- lapply(cellsList, function(tmp){
  nplr(tmp$conc, tmp$resp, silent = TRUE)
})

# Visualizing
overlay(Models, xlab = expression(Log[10](Conc.)), ylab = "Resp.",
  main="Superimposing multiple curves", cex.main=1.5)
```

plot.nplr

Plotting nplr Objects

Description

This function allows visualizing logistic models fitted using [nplr](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'nplr'
plot(x, pcol = "aquamarine1", lcol = "red3",
  showEstim = FALSE, showCI = TRUE, showGOF = TRUE, showInfl = FALSE,
  showPoints = TRUE, showSDerr = FALSE, B = 1e4, conf.level = .95, unit = "", ...)
```

Arguments

x	: an object of class <code>nplr</code>
pcol	: the points color.
lcol	: the line color.
showEstim	: logical/numeric. If a numerical value is passed (a y value to reach), the estimated x value, and interval, is displayed on the plot. Default is FALSE
showCI	: logical. show the estimated confidence interval
showGOF	: logical. show the estimated goodness-of-fit.
showInfl	: logical. add the inflexion point on the plot.
showPoints	: logical. add the points on the plot.
showSDerr	: logical. add the standard errors on the plot (maybe useful in case of experiment with replicates).
B	: the length of simulated y values. Used to estimate the confidence interval
conf.level	: the confidence level. See <code>getEstimates</code>
unit	: the unit to specify when <code>showEstim</code> is TRUE. Default is an empty string.
...	: other graphical parameters. See <code>par</code> .

Details

None

Note

The data used in the examples are samples from the NCI-60 Growth Inhibition Data: <https://wiki.nci.nih.gov/display/NCIDTPdata/NCI-60+Growth+Inhibition+Data>, except for multicell.tsv which are simulated data.

Source

None

References

None

See Also

[overlay](#)

Examples

```
# Using the PC-3 data
require(nplr)
path <- system.file("extdata", "pc3.txt", package = "nplr")
pc3 <- read.delim(path)
model <- nplr(x = pc3$CONC, y = pc3$GIPROP)
plot(model, showEstim = 0.5, unit = "nM")
```

summary.nplr	<i>summarizing nplr Objects</i>
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Description

A S3 method to visualize a model summary as a table.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'nplr'  
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object : an object of class `nplr`
... : other optional parameters (not used).

Details

None

Note

The data used in the examples are samples from the NCI-60 Growth Inhibition Data: <https://wiki.nci.nih.gov/display/NCIDTPdata/NCI-60+Growth+Inhibition+Data>, except for multicell.tsv which are simulated data.

Source

None

References

None

See Also

[plot.nplr](#)

Examples

```
# Using the PC-3 data  
require(nplr)  
path <- system.file("extdata", "pc3.txt", package = "nplr")  
pc3 <- read.delim(path)  
model <- nplr(x = pc3$CONC, y = pc3$GIPROP)  
summary(model)
```

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